# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| | |
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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

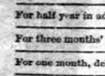
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H. P.), Capt. A. R. Weston, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1871.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,725 tons, and 300 H.P. Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2 March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th February 1871.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 | |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Including Wines at Table.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children n t above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 15th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the first Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Checco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, which will leave Bombay Harbour on the 20th instant.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

| To | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| Aden | £16 | £ 6-15 |
| Suez | £28 | £11-15 |
| Port Said | £30 | £12-10 |
| Alexandria | £40 | £16-10 |
| To Trieste | £50 | £20 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Trieste Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, 1,200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being coasting the fairly full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller is England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the same paying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the rail. between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Cl. ..... £13 | Second Class ..... £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and Via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or English Ports, via Suez Canal, are received by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and transhipped by them with the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the steamer.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th February 1871.

BY CULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. C. STERTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 10th November 1870.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The S.S. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

### BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

| | 1st Class. 2nd Class. | 1st Class. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | Rs. 140 Rs. 100 | To ROME ... Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8 |
| ,, VENICE ... | Rs. 136 Rs. 103 | ,, MUNICH Rs. 208 Rs. 153-9 |

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

20 Cases of Glasses 2nd and 3rd quality.

At 1 P.M.

By order of Hunmuntram Sadhooram Pitty, and on account and risk of Mr. Crustnarao Succaram, the first purchaser—

A German Shutter Carriage with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a fully-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built genuine lady's light Miniature Barouche by E. Hooper, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atlas, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 35, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome H uch ld Furniture, Plated, Glas s and Porcelai ware, a first-class Engli h Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Shroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 27th ins ant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are in tructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furni ure, Plated, Glas s and Porce ainware, Piano, &c., the property of H. D. Dodz, Esq.

Catalogues will be publi hed, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porc lainware, a handsome Engli h built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of fast-trotting Silver Grey Arab Hors s, a han some English-built self-driving Phaeton, a Bay Arab Pony, Ham Horse &c., at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, th valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Major T. H. Turner, Military Paymaster.

No Catalogues, but the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 17th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT,

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, FEB. 17TH,

AS THE TROUPE SAILS FOR SUEZ ON SATURDAY, FEB. 18TH.

Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World; Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE

(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton),

COMMODORE NUTT,

AND

MISS MINNIE WARREN,

In their beautiful Performances, consisting of

SONGS, DUETS,

COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND

LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 3 | Pit | ,, 2 |
| Stalls | ,, 4 | | |

Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

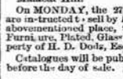
All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.

Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe, with fac-simile of their Autographs on the back, for sale at each Performance.

NED DAVIS, Agent.

### STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)



THE S.S. INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be DESPATCHED on MONDAY MORNING, the 20th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ARETUSA, Lamont, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature; and also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

### DURAND MEMORIAL.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I.
The Hon. Sir William Gre , K.C.S.I.
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.
,, H. B. Davies, C.S.I.
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Prince Golam Mahomed, K.C.S.I.
The Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
,, Fitzjames Stephen.
,, J. Strachey, C.S.
,, B. H. Ellis, B.C.S.
,, General Norman, C.B.
* Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor.
,, Komul Krishna, Bahadoor.
* The Hon. J. P. Norman.
,, G. Loch, C.S.
,, Dwarkanauth Mitter.
,, Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee.
,, F. R. Cockerell, C.S.
* ,, J. R. Bullen Smith.
,, Ashley Eden, C.S.
,, F. B. Chapman, B.C.S.
* ,, Col. Strachey, C.S.I.
,, J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.
,, W. Robinson, C.S.I.
,, David Cowie.
The Advocate General.
Koonar Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor.
Rajah Sattyanund Ghosal, Bahadoor.
C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B.
Major-General Barrow, C.B.
* R. B. Chapman, Esq., C.S.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B.
A. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I.
Col. H. K. Burne.
Major-General Daly, C.B.
Colonel H. J. Meade.
Colonel J. C. Brooke.
Rajah Rajendra Narian Deb, Bahadoor.
* Moonshee Amir Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Esq., C.B.
Col. Crommelin, C.B.
Col. Thuillier, C.S.I.
* J. A. Crawford, Esq., C.S
Hon. Cursetjee Vakadoor.
* Baboo Romanath Tagore.
R. Stewart, Esq.
* Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq.
Major Burne.
* ,, The Hon. E. B. Bourke.
Horace Cockerell, Esq., C.S
Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore.
,, Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.
* W. Pirie Duff, Esq.
* Baboo Digumber Mitter.
,, Hera Lall Seal.
Rivers Thompson, Esq., C.S.
* P. T. Ralli, Esq.
L. Berkeley, Esq.
Col. A. B. Johnson.
* Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan.
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,, Shama Churn Mullick.
* Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq.
* Major Williams.
Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
Rev. C. M. Grant.
A. B. Sampson, Esq.
Baboo Khelut Chunder Ghose.
,, Doorga Churn Law.
* Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.
Col. Nicolls, R.E.
G. W. Moultrie, Esq.
Dr. J. P. Brougham.
Baboo Gobind Chund Dose.
,, Sham Churn Law.
,, Rajendra Lall Mitter.
,, Isur Chunder Ghosal.
,, Kisto Doss Pal.
* ,, Judoo Nath Mullick.
* ,, Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.
Lieut. Col J. J. Macleod Innes, V.C.
Col. O'Bryen.
The Working Committee.

W. PIRIE DUFF,
KHETTERMOHUN CHATTERJEA, } Hony. Secretaries.

Form for the Working Committee.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Subscriptions already advertised | Rs. 5,980 |
| H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed, | ,, 100 |
| H. H. Maharajah of Burdwan, | ,, 20 |
| H. H. Maharajah of Cooch Behar, | ,, 10 |
| The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I. | ,, 100 |
| The Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, | ,, |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. EDWIN GOWER, Esq. Deputy Governor. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| Age next birthday. | For the whole term of Life. With profits. | For the whole term of Life. Without profits. | Age next birthday. | For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively. One year. | For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively. Seven years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 20 | 38 11 4 | 34 13 4 | 35 | 29 6 0 | 30 0 0 |
| 30 | 40 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 40 | 30 0 0 | 31 13 4 |
| 40 | 48 14 0 | 44 0 0 | 45 | 34 12 0 | 38 3 4 |
| 50 | 64 2 0 | 57 11 4 | 50 | 39 10 8 | 43 13 4 |
| 60 | 92 0 0 | 82 12 4 | | | |

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 119 serviceable Draught BU LOCKS, of good description and superior breed, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on THURSDAY the 2 rd instant at 8 P.M.

Terms or Sale—Cash; the Bullocks to be taken away immediately the sale closes, or else the same will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Captain,
Acty. Assist. Comy. Genl., P.D.A.

Poona Commissariat Office, 14th February 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OOMRAWUTTEE STATE RAILWAY will be O ENED for GOOD and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on FRIDAY the 17th instant, and will be worked by this Company after that date.

Rates and Fares and all information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN or INDO-EUROPEAN ASSISTANT in a MERCHANT'S OFFICE. Address stating qualifications and previous employment to G., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, House No. 105. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Modee Street, No. 32.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand | Rs. a. 15 0 | Rs. a. 20 0 |
| DUMPY Muster ,, ,, | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| DAWSON'S Muster, ,, ,, | 14 0 | 16 0 |

Fresh supplies pronounced by smokers to be of "very superior quality" on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' | 1 lb. tin or box | Rs. a. 1 0 |
| Do. Do. | Do. | 1 14 |
| CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' | 1 lb. tin or box | 1 8 |
| LATAKIA, WILLS' | Do. | 1 0 |
| SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' | Do. | 1 0 |
| REAL TURKEY, Cut Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin | | 2 0 |
| VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb. | | 1 4 |
| VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb. | | 3 0 |

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| | 1 14 | 2 2 |
| | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| | 3 0 | 3 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE CUTLERY.

| | A. quality. Cash Credit | B. quality Cash Credit | C. quality. Cash Credit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. Rs. a. | Rs. a. R. a. | Rs. a. Rs. a. |
| Table Knives, full size, per dozen | 25 0 28 0 | 20 0 22 8 | 14 0 16 0 |
| Table Knives, second (dessert) size, per dozen | 20 0 22 8 | 14 0 16 0 | 11 0 12 8 |
| Meat Carvers, per pair | 8 0 9 0 | 6 0 7 0 | 4 8 5 0 |
| Game Carvers, per pair | 8 0 9 0 | 6 0 7 0 | 4 8 5 0 |
| Steel Sharpeners, Each | 3 0 3 8 | 2 0 2 8 | 1 12 2 0 |
| Complete Sets, as above | 63 0 70 0 | 45 0 50 0 | 32 0 36 0 |
| Who l Knife Sharpeners | 4 8 5 0 | 4 0 4 8 | 3 8 4 0 |

A. quality are fitted with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory bevelled handles. B. quality with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory handles. C. quality with 4-inch pinned fine African Ivory handles.

NAPKIN RINGS,

Of finest African Ivory, bevelled edges, and numbered 1 to 6.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch | 16 0 | 18 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE PLATE.

| Fiddle Pattern. Cash. | Fiddle Pattern. Credit. | | Beaded Lilly, or Thread Pattern. Per doz. Cash. | Beaded Lilly, or Thread Pattern. Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 27 0 | 30 0 | Table Forks, or Spoons full size | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| 20 0 | 22 8 | Dessert Forks do. | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| 12 8 | 14 0 | Tea Spoons do. | 16 8 | 18 0 |
| 12 8 | 14 0 | Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| 1 2 | 1 4 | Mustard Spoons, full size | Each 1 8 | 1 12 |
| 0 14 | 1 0 | Caddy Spoons | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| 1 4 | 1 8 | Sugar Spoons | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| 2 8 | 3 0 | Sugar Tongs | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 9 0 | 10 0 | Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) | 9 8 | 10 8 |
| 4 8 | 5 0 | Ice Tongs | 5 8 | 6 0 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Butter Knives | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Pickle or Oyster Forks | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Toddy Ladles | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Sauce do. | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 7 0 | 8 0 | Soup do. | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| 4 8 | 5 0 | Gravy Spoons | 5 8 | 6 0 |
| 3 0 | 3 8 | Marrow Spoons | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| 4 0 | 4 8 | Chatni Spoons | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| 3 0 | 3 8 | Sardine Tongs | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Knife Rests per pair | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| 14 8 | 16 0 | Fish Helpers | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| | | Spring Side Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle each | 6 0 | 6 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NIELGHERRY AGENCY.

For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, April 4.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

## NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdools:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

ALL CLAIMS up to THIS DATE, on account of the Ship NAPOLEON III., must be SENT IN to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 18th instant.

The Claims must bear the countersignature of the late Master, W. J. Dixon.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents in Bombay for
Messrs. JOHN MORISON and Co., London.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for DRIVING a TUNNEL from the Walkeshwur Tank to the Sea. Plans and Forms of Tender and Specification are to be seen at the Hon'ble Jugunathjee Sunkersett's durgaum House.

The Tenders are to be given on or before the 22nd February 1871.

The undersigned do not bind to accept the lowest or any Tender.

VENAYECKROW JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th instant, for the construction of an IRON WATER TANK for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, 47 feet by 32 feet, and 3 feet high.

Particulars may be learnt on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Poona.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 7th February 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. The desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be retur

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. c. | | |
| 120,000 | 100 | all | 9 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 96 |
| 24,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,375 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 600 ex div |
| 1,000 | 500 | 100 | do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 160 |
| 3,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,500 |
| 100 | 250 | all | 9 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 250 par. |
| 2,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 300 nl. |
| 1,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 160 |
| 1,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 110 |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,600 |
| 1,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 154 |
| 2,000 | 250 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 260 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | Fort Canning | 250 |

CALCUTTA.—13TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

Government Securities :—

Discounts at Rs.97-14, or 2-2 discount.

Four per cents of 1870 at Rs.103-12 and 103-14.

Five per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-8.

Bank shares at Rs. 1,400.

Union Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 212.

Peninsular Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, a time-bargain contract, last week at Rs. 350 for delivery in about 2 months.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Chambers, Major, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on furlough, from Dera Ghazee Khan.

Causeby, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Indore.

Supple, Assistant Surgeon, 2-1st the Royal Regiment, on sick leave, from Morar.

England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Neemuch.

Turner, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.

Shelton, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

Jackson, Lieutenant, Bombay General List, on medical certificate, from Kattywar.

Smyly, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Punjab.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Surat.

England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Smith, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Melbourne.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Bombay Government Gazette*, February 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Westropp, Bombay Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, Staff Corps, Adjutant 24th N. I., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of Government.

G. G. O. No. 688 of 1870 is cancelled.

Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgeon Major J. Lumsdaine have been, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The promotions in the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, notified in G. O. No. 81, dated 1st February 1871, are cancelled.

Major John Gordon, Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Sind Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 13 of the regulations of 1868.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered from the 1st February 1871, consequent on the return of Deputy Assistant Commissary Vint from furlough :—

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Henry Doyle Ford to revert to Conductor, Acting Conductor Giles Penstone to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Jeremiah Kelly to Magazine Sergeant.

The services of Captain B. H. Mathew, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

Captain W. H. Wilson, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Nassick District, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs, from on or about the 11th March 1871, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain F. D. Mander, General List, Assistant Executive Engineer, Kaira District, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from the date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a free passage from Aden to Bombay, when one is not likely to be available in a Government vessel, with an allowance of Rs. 5 for food for the voyage to men of the Native Army discharged for misconduct, or dismissed by sentence of Court Martial. Opportunity should be always taken of sending them in one of the cheaper steam vessels coming through the Canal.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Major R. Caulfield, Madras Army, for two years.

Major G. C. Huxham, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain R. L. Stobelin, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain A. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Conductor T. Reilly, Ordnance Department, Bombay, for two years.

Sub-Conductor A. McDonald, Ordnance Department, Bombay, for one year.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Schneider, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, has been allowed leave for thirty days, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Captain W. Scott, Assistant Resident at Dwarka, and Commandant of His Highness the Gaekwar's Okhamundel Battalion, resumed charge of his duties from Lieutenant Jackson on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

Privilege leave for one month, commencing from the 1st instant, has been granted to Major T. M. Baumgartner, Political Superintendent of Akulkote.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan to be first grade District Judge and Session Judge, vice Mr Richards n.

Baron A. De H. Larpent to be second grade District Judge and Session Judge, vice Mr. Coghlan.

Mr. F. D. McIvill to be Joint Judge, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad until further orders.

These appointments are to take effect from the 10th February [illegible] upon which Mr. A. St. J. Richardson vacates his appointment.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to be Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednugur, vice Mr. Richardson.

Baron A. De H. Larpent to be Judge and Session Judge of Canara, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar until further orders.

Mr. C. E. Watt to act as Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, vice the Honourable [illegible] further orders.

[illegible] Communication dated the 5th June 1869, in[illegible] Major Berthon, Superintendent Government Cattle Farm at Alligaum, with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. G. H. Pirtan assumed charge of the Offices of Pro[illegible] Clerk of the High Court of Judicature on the 11th instant in the forenoon, vice Mr. J. W. Orr, proceeded on leave.

Assistant P. M. Hunter is appointed to act as Canton[illegible] Magistrate at Deesa during the absence of Lieutenant[illegible] Rathway on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Hunter is invested with the powers of a Magis[illegible] within the limits of the Cantonment of Deesa.

Nowroz Bhemajee, Acting Roozoor Deputy Collector at Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate so long as he may be employed in the Sholapoor District.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Adams to officiate as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary of the High Court, in addition to his own duties, from the 11th instant, and till further orders.

Mr. E. Cordeaux, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for a period of one year, under Section 8, Chapter 1, of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

Khan Bahadoor Dinshawji Peshtunji received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat, from Khan Saheb Huzrutnia Budrooddin, on the 10th instant, at 11 A.M.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Scannell is appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests on a salary of Rs. 200 per month, continuing to act as second grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandeish.

Mr. J. Alpinistun to act as First Assistant Collector of Dharwar during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Cameron.

Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, Collector of Cauara, having returned to the Presidency on the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough for eighteen months allowed to him under date the 17th April 1869, and of the leave for six months on private affairs granted by the Secretary of State, is cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Etheridge, Alienation Settlement Officer, S. D., received charge of the Alienation Office and Poona Daftar on the 3rd ultimo, before office hours, from Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. in Lyons Fraser, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Captain Adam.

Mr. F. L. Souter, C.S.I., is confirmed in the appointment of Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

The names of the following gentlemen of the Bombay Civil Service are transferred from the third to the second class of Civilians, they having served twenty years :—

| | |
|---|---|
| R. H. Pinhey. | K. W. Ravenscroft. |
| J. R. Arbuthnot. | E. P. Robertson. |
| A. Bosanquet. | |

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No. 740, Military Department, in the Government Gazette, dated 10th November 1870, Assistant Sub-Engineer J. Clabby is promoted to be an Assistant Engineer, first grade, from 1st April 1870.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Vishoo Dajee Gadre, First Assistant Curator, Government Central Book Depot, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Curator, for Mr. M. N. Shirgaunkur, from the 11th November to the 22nd December last, both days inclusive.

## POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 15th February, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Troops, Assistant Surgeon Gordon is directed to proceed to Seroor on general duty as a temporary measure.

## POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 14th February, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant G. Cartwright, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, for 10 days, from 17th instant, on station leave.

Poona, 15th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Anderson, 83rd Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the General Depot until further orders, vice Lieutenant Bond, reported sick.

## MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 1st to 6th February 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to sanction the following transfers of officers of Royal Artillery, pending approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

2nd Captain E. T. Ouchterlony, from B Battery to No. 1 Battery 20th Brigade.

2nd Captain C. D. A. Straker, from No. 1 Battery to B Battery 25th Brigade.

Lieutenant G. G. Monck-Mason, from the Unmanned Battery to No. 1 Battery 5th Brigade.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain, Brevet Lieut-Colonel, C. E. Oldershaw, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 28th December 1870 to 27th December 1871, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Major D. Standen, Staff Corps, Brigade Major Malabar and Canara, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Surveying.

The following removal and appointment and postings are ordered :—

Major H. S. Robinson, Staff Corps, from general duty, under Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, to officiating Wing Officer 1st Native Infantry.

Surgeon-Major C. J. Rogers, to Garrison Surgeon Rangoon, but to remain in his present appointment until relieved.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted on their recent promotion to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names :—

21st Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Lyster, to 2nd Battalion ; Major W. L. Coreton, to 1st Battalion ; Captain J Whitton, to 1st Battalion 24th Foot ; Lieutenant J. D Dickinson, to 1st Battalion.

Consequent on the approaching departure for England of the only available Veterinary Surgeon of the Royal Artillery at Secunderabad, Veterinary Surgeon J. C. Berne, 20th Brigade, will remain for duty at that station.

The following postings are ordered in anticipation of sanction of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

Lieutenant G. R. Gambier, Gunnery Instructor, D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to A Battery of that Brigade.

Lieutenant W. S. Hebbert, to D Battery of same Brigade, and to proceed with the Battery to England.

Veterinary Surgeon F. V. Going will, on departure of D Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery from Bangalore, remain for duty with Head Quarters of his Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. M. Aynsley, Staff Corps, officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 3rd Light Cavalry, will, on being relieved by Colonel Phillips, do general duty at Bangalore, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Mysore Division.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Alexander, M. D., doing duty Detachment 45th Regiment at Palaveram, is directed to proceed to Bangalore and take medical charge of D Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, which he will accompany to Coimbatore and give over charge to Assistant Surgeon Davidson. On completion of this duty he will return to Wellington at the public expense and report himself to the Military Department.

Assistant Surgeon D. M. Davidson, M.D., doing duty Depot Wellington, is directed to proceed to Coimbatore to meet D Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, which he will take over charge from Dr. Alexander and accompany it to Bombay, where he will also meet his own battery, which he will also take charge of and proceed with them to England.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hare, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 32nd Native Infantry, from 15th January 1871, or date of departure—Bombay, S.C., to appear before a medical board under 1868 furlough rules.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH FEBRUARY.

| | | | p. ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 15s. 0d. | |
| | Cases | £3 0s. 0d. | " |
| | Seeds | £2 8s. 0d. | " |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 10s. 0d. | " |
| | Wooden Ships | £2 8s. 0d. | " |
| | Myrabolams & Coir bdls | £1 5s. 0d. | " |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. | " |
| Havre | Cotton | No ship loading | |
| | Coffee | 0 4 | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 10s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool | via Suez Canal | £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. | |
| | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 10 per bale. | |
| China | Opium | Rs. 700 to 30 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 5 per bale. | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

ARRIVALS.

| Feb | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Wolverene (s). R. N. | Wratislaus | Aden, Jan. 28. |
| | Norwood | Turner | Liverpool, Nov. 9. |

DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Elizabeth Henderson | Gibbs | Falmouth. |
| | Tim Whiffler | Cotter | Rangoon. |
| | Adgowan | Kerr | Cochin and Colombo |
| | Travancore (s) | Eastley | China, &c. |
| | Tilly (s) | Hanna | Malabar Coast. |
| | H. M. S. Dalhousie | Campbell | Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Ulcoat, Jones, to Cochin.

Ship Futtay Sallam, Morean, to Calcutta via Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch.

Steamer City of Brussels, to Liverpool.

Ship Jane Law, to Liverpool.

Brig Susan Fillepine, to Cochin, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
16 Brelzezel [illegible] Galle, Jan. 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH FEBRUARY.

[illegible] 27 cases sherry and 21 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

[illegible] 47 cases sherry, 23 cases cognac, and 12 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 61 casks Marsala wine, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 1 case harness, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala & Co.

British Nation, 27 cases sherry wine, D. S. Kemp & Co.

Nelson, 3 cases assorted buttons, toys, &c., Crawford & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Apis (s), 1 case mock jewellery, John S. Elmore & Co.; 1 case otto of sorts, Elias Bawa.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 55 bales cotton, Madhowjee Govindjee ; 49 bales cotton, Mudongopall Mukoorjy ; 54 bales cotton, Rampertab Loya ; 37 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 51 bales cotton, Luckmidass Damodhur.

Maritana, 102 bales cotton, Mooljee Hurree ; 118 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 20 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Dossabhoy ; 100 cwts horns, H.M. Huskel ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Wesley (s), 3 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj ; 82 bales hemp, Soondercdass Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew ; 42 bales wool, Mooljee Jethа.

Bellona (s), 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co. ; 62 bales cotton, Pragjee Bhanjee ; 30 bales cotton, Luckmichund Nursey ; 40 bales wool, Poonjee Gungajee ; 4 cases blood stones and 4 cases hair, Girdur Keela.

Austin Friar (s), 50 bales cotton, A Blas heck and Co ; 46 bales wool, Damodhur Dyal ; 200 bales wool, Dulputbhoy Bugoobhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Soondercdass Mooljee ; 38 bales cotton, Nanjee Gopaljee ; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Hurridass Soondercjee ; 50 bales wool, Damodhur Madhoordass ; 25 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber ; 75 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Purbut ; 4 bales cotton, Whittle and Co.

Westminster, 600 bundles gails, Pragjee Bhanjee.

Sandringham, 2,000 bundles gails, Vulabjee Jewraun.

Bennington, 100 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber ; 14 bales cotton, Nathumul Goverdhundass.

City of Brussels (s), 800 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 47 boxes silver ingots, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 303 pieces E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy ; 38 pieces E. teeth, Adamjee Peerbhoy ; 654 pieces E. teeth, Jamabhoy Peerbhoy ; 184 cases tea, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co. ; 18 cases fishmaws, Cassum Munjee ; 4 bales goat skins, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed ; 330 pieces and 3 bundles E. teeth, Cosman Bawanjee ; 34 bales skins, Mouncd Ally Soorajdin & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austin Friar (s), 70 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

DeRuyter (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

DeRuyter (s), 100 bales cotton, H. D. Preck & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

[illegible]ndia (s), 14 bales cotton, Kunckler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 300 bales cotton and 16 bales hides, H. Bomanje Touche & Co.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Feb. 18 | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 27 | 11 A.M. | |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 20 | 11 A.M. | |
| China | ,, 16 | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. |
| Australia | ,, 16 | 6 P.M. 15th | 7 A.M. |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | ,, 25 | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. |

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | February | 18 | Wednesday | July | 22 |
| Do | do | 25 | Do | August | 9 |
| Do | March | 4 | Do | do | 9 |
| Do | do | 11 | Do | do | 16 |
| Do | do | 18 | Do | do | 23 |
| Do | do | 25 | Do | do | 30 |
| Do | April | 1 | Do | September | 6 |
| Do | do | 8 | Do | do | 13 |
| Do | do | 15 | Do | do | 20 |
| Do | do | 22 | Saturday | do | 30 |
| Do | do | 29 | Do | October | 7 |
| Do | May | 6 | Do | do | 14 |
| Do | do | 13 | Do | do | 21 |
| Do | do | 20 | Do | do | 28 |
| Do | do | 27 | Do | November | 4 |
| Wednesday | do | 31 | Do | do | 11 |
| Do | June | 7 | Do | do | 18 |
| Do | do | 14 | Do | do | 25 |
| Do | do | 21 | Do | December | 2 |
| Do | do | 28 | Do | do | 9 |
| Do | July | 5 | Do | do | 16 |
| Do | do | 12 | Do | do | 23 |
| Do | do | 19 | Do | do | 30 |

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

| MAILS. | Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers. | After Packet Letters. | At Branch Post Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore | 8-30 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | 8 A.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only. | 4 A.M. | ..... | (5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 8 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona | 12 NOON. | 1 P.M. | 11-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch | 3-30 A.M. | 4-30 A.M. | (5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry | 6 A.M. | ..... | (5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the THIRD ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

NOTICE.—The REGATTA is POSTPONED to MONDAY the 27th instant, at the same hours as previously fixed.

The time for Entries for the different Races has been extended to 1 o'clock of FRIDAY the 17th instant.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
H. MANISTY, } Secretaries.

Bombay Yacht Club, 13th February 1871.

NOTICE.—PERSONS who have ENTERED their BOATS for the ensuing REGATTA, but have NOT FURNISHED the NECESSARY PARTICULARS, are requested to do so before 1 o'clock THIS DAY, when the Entries close.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
H. MANISTY, } Secretaries.

Bombay Yacht Club, 17th February 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WATKINS—NELSON—February 15th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., Lawrence Augustus Watkins, 2nd Deputy Registrar High Court, to Margaret Jane Nelson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEEMING—February 7th, at Rajahmundry, the wife of the Rev. W. Leeming, M.A., Chaplain, of a son.

DEATHS.

DADSON—January 2nd, at Ajmere, Florence Elizabeth, daughter of A. J. Dadson, aged 3 years, 8 months and 2 days.

DADSON—February 1st, at Ajmere, Clara Sophia Garth, daughter of A. J. Dadson, aged 7 years, and 13 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

It is not often that we can congratulate our Chamber of Commerce upon much display of energy and public spirit, but in connection with its late action under the proposed new Insolvency Act, it has shown an appreciation of the duties incumbent upon it that must prove gratifying to every one taking an interest in the commercial affairs of this city. Now that time has been allowed to elapse in which those interested will have had opportunity to consider more at leisure the merits and demerits of the proposed enactment, we deem the opportunity a fitting one to offer some remarks in continuation of our article of the 17th December last. Before doing so, we would express a feeling of regret that at the meeting of the Chamber on the 25th ult. the first motion put by the chairman should have been of so comprehensive a character as "Are the leading principles of the bill approved or not?" The question whether new legislation on the subject was advisable might very reasonably have been put in this way, but, looking to the several new features in the proposed measure, we fear that many of the members were by this motion placed upon either of the horns of a dilemma, and that had the bill been discussed principle by principle, or clause by clause, almost perfect unanimity would have been found among the members, instead of the division showing eight noes against ten yeas. The result of this division was, we fear, the creating, as it were, of a party feeling in the subsequent discussions which it would have been well to have avoided. At the same time we must add that we heartily agree with the alterations suggested by the Chamber.

To enter upon all the niceties of detail involved in a wise Insolvency Act is somewhat beyond our province, and is certainly far beyond our space, but on general principles we say—and this quite supports the views so ably advanced by Mr. Kittredge—that it is an error to suppose the same laws which are the wisest and best as applied to civilized European communities must, *per se*, be as suitable for governing an Asiatic race. Some such principle as this has, we apprehend, become far too generally accepted ; and when new laws are introduced in England with moderate approval, our Indian legislators appear to think that by altering the term pounds into rupees, and otherwise in the letter assimilating an enactment for Indian use, they have accomplished a wise and prudent measure. Against such a system of gum-pot-and-scissors legislation we cannot too strongly protest. It is but plagiarism at best, and it is not either graceful or creditable to our law makers that their faith is pinned to the result of the thought and labour of others, who are providing for a totally different state of civilization, morality and circumstance. As a rule, we believe that the laws which will be found most advantageous for the government of this country are, in very material matters, widely different from those which will be found most wise when applied to Europe. We therefore think, in considering a Bankruptcy Act for India, it will be well to dismiss from our minds, as the accepted basis on which to begin, the practices of insolvency legislation at home, even when these meet with the general approval of the English public. Much more necessary is it to do so when the laws proposed rest upon doubtful opinions, or, as in the present case, when it is broadly alleged that the enactment has been framed in response to class agitation Without wishing to disparage, we think London warehousemen are scarcely the best qualified persons to initiate an Act vitally affecting the commerce of India.

That very wide and important differences of opinion should have arisen as to the merits of the proposed new Act was only to be expected, for it embodies much that will commend it to those who by experience have learned the varied circumstances a bankruptcy law has to meet. On the other hand, it has many objectionable features, and to our judgment is totally wanting in some of the most necessary points which an insolvency bill should possess. The absence of such clauses we pointed out in our former article, and we are glad to see our views in part confirmed by the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, that the new English Debtors Act should be passed and come into operation simultaneously with the proposed Bankruptcy Act. Sadly patched work we consider this would make of it ; and besides, we apprehend the end desiderated would not be fully met. Instead of blindly following the home country either in its old and cumbersome legislation, or in its new and untried laws, might we suggest to the Legislative Council of India the propriety of endeavouring to evolve statutes that will meet the peculiar wants of this country, having in view the circumstances of the country and the many remarkable traits of native character and conscience of which, in this Presidency at least, we have daily illustration ?

To our thinking a bankruptcy law should provide for the immediate and effectual punishment of all fraudulent insolvents ; and for the protection of insolvents who have become so from misfortune and have fully rendered up all their property, giving reasonable aid for the realization of the same. These powers, either of punishment or protection, ought in no country, but specially not in such a country as this, to be placed in any other hands than those of the Courts ; as, whenever the law abrogates them, it must either confer upon the creditor a power of oppressing his debtor, or give the debtor some scope for evading the just payment of his debts. On this point we cannot too strongly reiterate our former remarks. The principles above mentioned, combined with means for a speedy and economical realization and distribution of bankrupt estates, we believe meet all that is required in a Bankrupty Act. Such clauses in the Act as are necessary for the protection or punishment of insolvents may perhaps be best left with those whose profession qualifies them for giving legal expression to principles, and the main point for the mercantile community appears to be, to find out and place before Government the most prudent means for the realization and distribution of the insolvent's assets. On this subject we would say a few words.

As long as insolvents are honestly so, we believe the winding-up of their affairs can be accomplished to much better advantage by a reliable trustee of the creditors' appointment, and acting totally independent of Insolvency Courts, than by any other system whatever. When, however, insolvents are dishonestly so, and are keeping back their assets in whole or in part, we believe, for reasons which are too obvious to require further notice, the Courts are alone able to grapple with the matter. The mercantile community will be able to say whether the bulk of the failures in this country are honest or not, and whether they are usually accompanied by a full rendering up of the bankrupts' assets. From all we know we would say that not one failure in ten is an honest one—(we will be very glad if it can be shown we are in any way exaggerating in this statement)—and therefore what the bill must chiefly have in view is the realization of dishonest insolvents' estates. This, we maintain, must be done under the direct supervision of a Court invested with strong powers for the punishment of fraud, wherever that exists. Looking to the number of insolvencies in this city, we believe that one official assignee is unable efficiently to undertake the duties falling upon him, and we would be glad to see some system adopted whereby the business now placed entirely in his hands could be divided among several assignees—or call them trustees—sanctioned by the Court, but whose appointment to any certain estate would rest with a majority of the creditors upon that estate if they chose to exercise the privilege of election. To say men could not be found here satisfactorily to fulfil such duties, we believe is a mistake. From the ranks of our bill brokers alone—provided inducement offered—they could at once be obtained without that branch of business suffering from their absence. That this system of winding-up may not, *prima facie*, perhaps prove quite as economical as others which can be suggested, we quite admit ; but we consider it is of more consequence in this country to have perfect appliances for preventing fraud and recovering all assets, than to effect an apparent saving of one or two per cent. in liquidators' expenses—as the saving, in the event of the assets not being all collected, would only be apparent and not real.

The clauses to meet the principles we have laid down above will require very careful consideration, combined with legislative ability and practical mercantile experience ; all these we believe are at hand, and if the proceedings of the various bodies corporate, as well as of the officials and other persons whose opinions have been called for, are collated by Mr. Stephen, we believe he will find the material for producing a wise measure with which the public will be long honourably connected. In a matter of this important character we would strongly deprecate undue haste on the one hand or unnecessary delay on the other. We would be best pleased to see the proposed new Act remitted back to Mr. Stephen, together with all the very valuable information which has been gathered together bearing upon it, and time given him for remodelling his measure in accordance with those principles which we believe are universally recognised. Afterwards it would be well that the Act in its amended form should be again submitted for the consideration of its various clauses to those persons whose opinions are likely to prove valuable. In the event of some such course as this being followed, we trust that the measure brought forward will be simple and at the same time comprehensive. To secure these two ends a great deal will have to be left to the discretion of the Courts, but we are glad to think that—amidst much that is otherwise—the reputation of our Courts fully justifies such confidence being reposed in their judges.

Our readers will have observed that all our remarks have led up to investing the insolvency court with criminal powers. The English Debtors Act provides means for punishing fraudulent insolvents criminally, but, true to a principle of English law, that punishment can only be inflicted after trial by jury. In England fraudulent bankruptcies are comparatively rare, and therefore this system may not prove too cumbersome to work efficiently. Here, as we have already said, the case is precisely reversed ; and to punish fraudulent insolvents only after conviction by a jury would necessitate either allowing all but occasional cases to escape, or bringing into operation a machinery much too cumbersome to be contemplated. We therefore advocate placing in the hands of the Court considerable powers for dealing summarily with fraudulent debtors, and also, for more serious cases, that trial by jury be provided for.

In closing this article and in view of the present state of affairs in this city, we would reiterate what we have formerly said to our merchants when writing on other subjects, that their own prudence, caution, and foresight are much more reliable protections against loss from bad debts than any insolvency law which can be framed.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, we are glad to see, has taken the earliest opportunity of correcting the very general impression made by his remarks and proceedings in the Hewett case. It appears that his attention was called, after he had entered the Court, to a statement "in this morning's paper," to wit, the *Bombay Gazette*, implying that he had reflected on the mofussil magistrates. In the handsomest way the Judge explains that he did not intend to convey any reflection on these gentlemen ; that he did not remember using the words "and others" ; that if he did use them it was not in the sense they certainly imply ; and that his remarks pointed to evidence fabricated "through the instrumentality" of the native police, and more especially the mamlutdar and chief constable. Here the charge is defined and limited ; we might ask who used the instruments to fabricate evidence ; but as Mr. Justice Bayley has emphatically excluded the mofussil magistrates from his censures, direct and implied, we infer he means the mamlutdar and the chief constable. As a great many people do not believe the story of *soolum*—we doubt whether the jury did ; and as the prosecution was left forlorn and unassisted—Mr. Ferguson deserves credit for his conduct of the case—we still hold that Government should look into the matter ; and still hope that Mr. Justice Bayley will persist in his intention to consult the Chief Justice.

Respecting the ordering of magistrates out Court we differ respectf

Esq., the third magistrate of police, I charge the said Tunsookram Gungaram and Gungaram Raoknion with having fraudulently and dishonestly induced my firm to make them the said advances, inasmuch as the said two parcels of cotton shipped by them per ships Balkannah and Mabel are, I believe, from such informations, not good Oomrawatee cotton as stated by them, but contained cotton droppings, and that the said were of l[illegible] stated by them. I am also [illegible]ieve that the said Gungaram [illegible] absconded from Bombay. [illegible]d Tunsookram Gungaram and [illegible]th cheating, and pray that a [illegible] their apprehension, and that [illegible]rding to law.

[illegible]owjee Champsey also laid [illegible] the accused persons, and a [illegible]ked for their apprehension. [illegible] been apprehended, but [illegible]sconded from Bombay. [illegible]ookram was proceeded [illegible]r. McCulloch conducted [illegible]stey defended the pri[illegible]ition of two or three [illegible]ed the case for further

[illegible] BROWN."

The steamer Orlando, which sailed yesterday for England, took from our shores a "lady" and a "gentleman" of extensive repute in this our tight little island, as well as in other parts of India. The couple which we refer to appear in the passenger list of the Orlando as Mr. and Mrs. Webb, but are better known in Bombay as Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of the London Hotel and Grant Road Theatre. Last week Mrs. Richardson was advertising to the public of Bombay that, being compelled through failing health to relinquish the stage for a short time, she would take her farewell benefit on Saturday evening under the patronage of the gentlemen of the Masonic craft. Saturday's audience must have put a few hundreds of rupees into Mrs. Richardson's cash box; and though, according to Richardson's story, a native gentleman had been kind enough to put a bungalow at Matheran at her disposal she must have thought that a trip to Merry England would suit her better. No notice had been given of Mr. Richardson's intention to retire—out of consideration, we suppose, for the public of Bombay, whom he did not wish to see in despair at the knowledge that all theatrical talent was about to disappear from Bombay: but it's hard for a loving husband and wife to part on board of a steamer as many can testify, and Mr. Richardson's affection appears to have got the better of him and to have constrained him by its tender bonds to go along with his partner. This resolution on his part, we must suppose, was come to suddenly—when it came to the critical day of the vessel's sailing in fact; for Mr. R. determined to leave without a sigh the large amount of outstandings which he might have recovered, and displayed, we may add a like amount of *unsuffered* concerning the few bills, which were standing *against* him. Mrs. Richardson's late partner in the hotel business, however, having a large amount to recover from Mr. R., believing little in the value of the estate which he was leaving behind him, got scent of "Mr. and Mrs. Webb's" intention to depart and proceeded to call to his aid the powers of the Court. The High Court being closed, the Parsee got in on a reduced claim, and obtained a warrant from the Small Cause Court. Then followed the oft-repeated scene on board—angry creditor, wily bailiff, and quaking debtor: though in this case the "theatricals" would probably act their part with dignity. The Parsee's claim amounted about to Rs. 600, but Rs. 600 was all the cash which his creditor had *at hand*, and rather than be disappointed of his trip home, he handed this sum to the Parsee, probably adding, with theatrical politeness, "with compliments." We have heard of many others who have also been "forgotten" for the time by Mr. Richardson, and that gentleman probably departs with the "blessings" of all such, who we should think will consider themselves "done brown."

## AN INTERESTING SHARE CASE.

In our issue of the 16th September we published a report of a share case, decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, in which Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Chinoy was the plaintiff, and Marwaree Bhugwandas Roopram was defendant. A decree was given in favour of the plaintiff, whereby it was declared that the plaintiff was entitled to the 36 shares in the Colaba Company, pledged by the defendant through another Marwaree named Mooljee Golabchund, and the defendant was ordered to transfer the said 36 shares to the plaintiff and to pay the costs of the suit.

Against this decree an appeal was presented by the defendant on the following grounds:—

1st. That the said Judge erred in finding that the defendant lent to the plaintiff the money in the first paragraph of the plaint mentioned upon the terms and in the manner in the said paragraph stated.

2nd. That the said Judge erred in finding that Mooljee Soney in the plaint mentioned did not deposit the said shares in the Colaba Company, Limited, or any of them with the defendant in his own name and his own shares.

3rd. That the said Judge erred in finding that at the time of the deposit of the said shares the defendant had notice that the said Mooljee had not authority to make such deposit, or that he was acting *mala fide* in respect thereof against the plaintiff.

4th. That the said Judge erred in receiving in evidence certain documents tendered as evidence on behalf of the plaintiff.

5th. That the said decree so made by the said Judge was against the weight of evidence.

6th. That the said decree was contrary to equity and good conscience.

7th. That the said Judge erred in finding that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief in the plaint claimed, or any part thereof.

The appeal came on before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, and was heard on the 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, when Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the appellant (defendant), and Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, for the respondent (plaintiff).

On the 11th instant, after the arguments of the counsel, the Chief Justice proceeded to deliver the judgments of the Court, and said that the case was so clear that there was no need for deferring their Lordships' judgment. His Lordship said that the case was argued with great care by both sides, and in a manner very creditable to the Bar. The Court below had the advantage of seeing the demeanour of the witnesses, and the Appellate Court would, in case of the balance of evidence, give great weight to the decision of the Court below who had that advantage, and that the learned Judge who heard this case was no novice in respect of native witnesses. Mooljee, the chief witness for the defendant, played the principal part in this matter. Mooljee and the defendant were both Marwaree and came from the same part of the country, and the Court thought that the ties of country proved stronger than the ties of honesty and truth. Mooljee was employed to obtain money for the plaintiff on these shares, and the defendant said that he knew nothing of the plaintiff and looked only to Mooljee. The defendant first endeavoured to establish a custom entitling Mooljee as a broker to borrow money in his own name on shares entrusted to him by a constituent, and he also endeavoured to prove actual authority. It would have been more honest and creditable to the defendant if he had stated his case at the time of notice, and not attempted to set up a dishonest custom and very doubtful authority. The Court disbelieved the defendant's story, and thought that it was proved that the plaintiff did go to the defendant's place of business about these shares, and yet that, according to the defendant and his witnesses, the plaintiff took no part in the transaction of the business which the Court did not believe to be possible. It was vehemently improbable that the plaintiff was there simply as a lay figure, and allowed Mooljee to play ducks and drakes with his shares. The Court found that it was also proved that Motiram Jumnadas went to the defendant for transfer of some Colaba shares, and was told by the defendant that plaintiff's consent was requisite, and that Motiram reported that to his master, who acting on that information saw the plaintiff, who refused his consent. The denial by the defendant of this point showed such dishonesty and false swearing on the part of the defendant and his witnesses as to lead the Court to suspect other parts of the defendant's case and to attach great weight to the evidence of the plaintiff. Then the counsel for the respondent relied with great ingenuity on some of the documents put in. The Court did not think, although the documents presented some difficulties at first, they were of such a nature as to induce them to doubt the evidence of the plaintiff. They were consistent with his case. They had been sufficiently explained, and in a manner which supported the plaintiff's case. The fact of the interlineation in the Goozrati receipt, dated 2nd Aug. '69, led the Court to the inference that the words were inserted in consequence of information then for the first time obtained by the plaintiff. And this suffices to account for the subsequent interview between the parties and the course taken by the plaintiff. He scented danger and sought for an acknowledgment, and that caused the interview at the plaintiff's house while he was sick. The Court believed plaintiff's version of this interview, and that the Parsee Nowrojee Pestonjee (a witness for the defendant) was not present on that occasion as alleged by defendant and his witnesses, and that he was a suborned witness. The Court believed that the result of the interview, as stated by the plaintiff, was the promise by Mooljee and the defendant's partners to bring an acknowledgment from the defendant of the plaintiff's shares and disbelieved the story of the defendant's witnesses. Mooljee accordingly did bring an acknowledgment, being the Marwaree document, and it was not surprising that the plaintiff did not observe the figures 4,000, as the document was in Marwaree, and the plaintiff was sick. There was a sum of Rs. 4,000 mentioned in this document, and alleged to have been paid by Mooljee to the plaintiff, but it should be observed that Mooljee, who had dealings with the plaintiff, produced no books of his in Marwaree to support his allegation, but on the contrary his mehta, Maggon, produces his Goozrati books in which the payment of Rs. 4,000 was not to plaintiff but by the plaintiff to Mooljee on the 9th September 1869. Moreover, Mooljee himself admitted in his examination that on that day he received Rs. 4,000 from the plaintiff. The Court thought that the opinion expressed by the learned Judge was correct, and that he has done justice in the case; and did not believe that the defendant's witness Motilall Bhugwandas went with Motiram Jumnadas to the defendant for the transfer of shares, but that he was a suborned witness. These observations, it was thought, were sufficient to arrive at the conclusion. The appeal was dismissed, and the decree stood affirmed with costs.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Norwood, 787 tons, Captain Turner, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The S.S. Tilly, Captain J. Hanna, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Beypore—Mrs Davidson. For Tellicherry—Mr. Blaschock. And ten deck passengers.

## THE PROMOTER OF COMPANIES AND THE BAILIFF.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Dinanath Soonderjee, a Sheriff's bailiff, was charged with having on 8th September committed criminal house trespass in entering upon the property of Soonderjee Mooljee with intent to annoy him; also with having committed house trespass by entering into a chawl at Bholeshwur occupied by Soonderjee Mooljee: also with having, he being a public servant, intentionally disobeyed the direction of the law as to the way in which he ought to conduct himself as such public servant, he knowing it likely that he would by such disobedience cause injury to the said Soonderjee Mooljee. Prisoner was also charged with having on 24th September, then being legally bound by solemn affirmation to state the truth, intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding, namely, an inquiry in the Court of the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, in that he stated in an affidavit in substance as follows:—That "when we went to the defendant's premises we entered a room where he was sitting conversing with his wife. After my entering into the said hall I saw defendant sitting in an adjoining cookroom. Defendant desired his wife to put the lock to the door of the said cookhouse from the other side. She did so in my presence, although I requested her not to do so. I then asked the said Soonderjee Mooljee to come out and effect a settlement." Which statement (the charge proceeded to say) prisoner then knew to be false.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. McCulloch. Mr. Ferguson prosecuted.

Mr. Ferguson, in opening the case, said the prisoner had been entrusted with a writ to serve against Soonderjee, and for some time could not get it served. This Soonderjee Mooljee seemed to have been a favourite promoter of companies in the time of the share-mania, and having many shares allotted to him the consequence now was that he was inundated with writs. During the whole of August this bailiff appeared to have been balked in his attempts to catch Soonderjee, and on the 8th September made a raid upon the house or rooms occupied by him. These rooms were in a chawl near Bholeshwur. Soonderjee, being afraid of bailiffs, always kept the outer doors of his rooms locked except on Sundays, when he took his pleasure sadly. On 8th September he went into his cookroom to take his midday siesta, and after being there for sometime heard a noise or grating at the door, which led him to think that some one was attempting to break the lock, and being in a state of trepidation he directed some friends of his to go and fetch a pleader, Mr. Moroba Canoba. Soon after the door of the rooms were burst in, and the bailiff and a number of people got into the outer room in which the wife was. Afterwards the door of the inner room was burst open and the prisoner arrested. The jury would hear from two witnesses who were there at the time that they saw the accused breaking open the lock with some stones. To get at the door it was necessary to go over the top of another house, and for that purpose accused took a ladder from a man, who also would speak to seeing the lock broken. Mr. Ferguson concluded by referring to the prisoner having attempted to bribe witnesses from giving evidence in the case.

After the witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, his Lordship said that it was a case rather for a civil action than a criminal prosecution, and the charge was thereupon withdrawn.

## THE FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. GENERAL OUTRAM.

### DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant Carew, I.N., resumed their sitting yesterday afternoon in the Fort Police Court, when the following decision, with reference to the loss of the S.S. General Outram, was given:—

The General Outram was an iron steam vessel, six years old, and well found in all essentials for a seagoing vessel. She left Bombay in January last on a trading voyage along the Malabar Coast.

It seems to have gone well with the vessel till the night of Sunday the 15th January, when the ship was on the return voyage to Bombay, having left Cochin for that destination on the evening of the 11th. At 11 o'clock P.M. on the 15th the weather was moderate, with the wind from the southward. On going below at that time the commander, Mr. Teasdale, gave instructions to the chief officer, in those watch it then was, to call him in the event of the change of weather occurring.

At 3 o'clock the following morning the commander was called up, the wind having hauled to the northward and westward. Mr. Teasdale immediately went on deck and took in the ship's sail. The weather at this time looked threatening and the barometer had fallen to 29·50. The breeze appears from that time to have rapidly increased to a fierce gale from north-north-west, the sea being very wild; a confused jubble rising in a pyramidical form and coming on board both forward and aft at the same time, seemingly meeting amidships, bearing away engine-room, sky-light funnel, and bridge, and washing in one side of the poop-cabin.

When the accident abovementioned occurred, the commander, Mr. Teasdale, immediately went below, called up the passengers, and told them that he believed the ship was sinking; and that they should endeavour to save themselves. Mr. Teasdale then, as he states, went to the assistance of his wife and child who were on board.

Immediately after the sea as above described broke on board the vessel she refused to answer her helm and was lying dead in the water; and while in this state a second sea broke on her starboard side, overwhelming the vessel to such a degree that she foundered in a few minutes. At this time the passengers were, it appears, on the poop, near the mizen-mast. All on deck are said to have been very quiet and cool to the last, and the stokers were stoking the fire up to a very short time of the vessel going down.

The evidence tends to prove that the General Outram was a vessel well found, her boats were correct as to number and in good order, and her hatches for cargo were securely battened down. Such cargo as was on deck was properly secured. Her commander was an experienced and careful navigator, and the other officers seem to have been competent for their work.

The Court attribute the loss of the General Outram to her being overwhelmed by the weight of water thrown on her deck during the prevalence of a cyclone gale of great violence, and the Court are strengthened in this belief by an extract herewith forwarded from the log of the merchant ship Corinna, which was approaching Bombay at the time the General Outram went down.

The catastrophe has been attended with sad loss of human life, but the Court do not think that the commander of the General Outram was in any way to blame, as no human effort could, in our opinion, under the circumstances, have saved the ship.

The danger was not realized in time to lower the boats, but even had there been time to do so no boat could have lived in the sea then running. The captain and crew proved themselves to be brave men in circumstances of great peril, and did all they reasonably could be expected to do in trying a position, and acted with firmness, trying to the last to do their duty.

Fortunately next morning, Mr. Teasdale, also the engineer Mr. Porrett, and a number of the crew, then struggling in the water, were observed from the steam ship Phlox, and the prompt measures taken by the master of that vessel happily resulted in about thirty lives being saved. Many more than that we fear and much cherished ones were lost, but it is impossible to ascertain their exact number.

Mr. Teasdale held a master's certificate granted him under the authority of the Government of Bombay. This was lost with the ship. It is needless to add, after what we have said, that we think he is entitled to a new certificate, as well as to condolence and sympathy in consideration of the great and, to him especially, most shocking disaster which has occurred. It may be some consolation to the friends and relatives of the unfortunate dead that we blame no one in any way.

## CONSERVANCY.—No. 5

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Of the various kinds of organic impurity resulting from city waste that require to be removed and disposed of, night-soil claims the first attention of the hygienist. On account of the large quantity produced, the rapidity with which it undergoes putrid decomposition, and its frequent admixture with disease products—disease germs—rapid removal becomes an essential of sanitation, and we do not wonder to find the Health Officer "strenuously insisting upon the absolute removal of night-soil from the precincts of the city." Go it must, he says, and be placed beyond the reach of danger to health, but unfortunately the means of removal are not clearly stated. In the quarterly report in which the new conservancy scheme for the city is sketched, Dr. Hewlett says—"Sewage from the native town will, I trust, never be contaminated with night-soil," by which is probably meant that that night-soil should be removed from the houses in this quarter of the island by hand, as at present. In a previous letter I found occasion to remark that the reasons for excluding night-soil from the sewers in the native town outside the Fort were not given. The omission is both remarkable and unfortunate: remarkable, inasmuch as in another large and populous division of the native town, the Fort night-soil is recommended to be removed in a totally different manner; and unfortunate, because if there are any very good sanitary reasons for excluding night-soil from underground sewers, the Justices should have been made acquainted with them. If night-soil will "contaminate" the sewage of the native town, as the Health Officer says it will, the sewage of the Fort will surely suffer contamination, and yet night-soil sewerage is recommended for this large division of the city—as an experiment. The recommendation is thus expressed:—

"There is now an opportunity of trying a water-closet system in the Fort. The sewers were constructed expressly with the object of carrying night-soil; therefore, though I individually hold an opinion that a water-closet system is not the *best* system for this city, though I should, without direct experiment as to the possibility of making it perfectly safe for the inhabitants, be sorry to see it extended for general use, I am yet of opinion that it is not right on the mere dictum of any man to say that this system 'must' be a failure, as it is one which undoubtedly has, for example, in London, with many failures and much difficulty to contend with, proved to be a success upon the whole, and which is being introduced into Turkey, I have therefore advised that it be given a fair trial in the Fort, where it will not interfere with the general principles of drainage which I consider should be adopted in the native town."

It is the declared opinion of the Health Officer that a water-closet system "is not the *best* system for this city," and "that it is not right on the mere dictum of any man to say that it 'must' be a failure," I think I shall experience no difficulty in proving from the published testimony of the Health Officer himself, that in recommending night-soil sewerage for the Fort he is asking the Bench to adopt the *worst* known system of night-soil conservancy. Removal of night-soil may be effected (1) by hand, the halalcore service; (2) by water, hydraulic sewerage; and (3) by air, pneumatic conservancy. The first form is that which the Health Officer proposes for the native town, and speaks of it as embracing the "general principles of drainage" which he considers should be adopted in that part of the city; and as this is the only system of night-soil conservancy which he asks the Bench of Justices to adopt, except the hydraulic system, which he recommends for trial in the Fort, and which he describes as "not the *best* system for the city," the conclusion is unavoidable that the halalcore system is better than the water-closet system. Your readers will remember the advocacy which the Health Officer, perhaps incautiously, gave to Captain Liernur's pneumatic system of night-soil removal about three years ago, and he now repeats that it is "one that promised well in a sanitary point of view." The fact of the recommendation to adopt this system, at a time when water-carriage sewerage works were actually in course of execution, affords pretty strong proof that the Health Officer considered (then at least) that pneumatic sewerage was better than water-carriage sewerage. Am I therefore correct in supposing that according to the opinion of the Health Officer a water-closet system is not only the *best*, but is actually the worst system of night-soil conservancy that can be adopted in Bombay? The decision on the night-soil conservancy system that should be adopted can only be based on sanitary grounds. I quite agree with the Health Officer in thinking that "the mere dictum of any man," unsupported by satisfactory evidence, should be accepted only at its proper value on a question so momentous to public health as the system of the removal of the night-soil of a large city, and would therefore make the following enquiries, which the sketch of the conservancy scheme given in Dr. Hewlett's report does not elucidate—

1. If "a wat r-closet system is not the *best* system for this city," which system is the best?

2. Why is the halalcore system better than a water-system for the native town?

The new conservancy system should be a sanitary, a health-improving system; for if this be not its aim and result, it "must" be a miserable "failure," a sanitary blunder, a scheme for dissipating the public money in a municipal extravagance. If the Health Officer indeed bring no experience, and his own local experience, with that of his friends, cannot assist the Bench to form a correct decision as to the *best* system of night-soil conservancy, it would be a waste of time to discuss the question at all. The doubt which is thrown around the various systems, and the opposite systems that are recommended for adoption by the Health Officer, seem to indicate that the subject is not ripe for discussion by the Bench. At one time it is Captain Liernur's pneumatic system; at another, water-carriage sewerage every where, and then only in a certain district; and at another the hand removal system, to be eventually improved by Mr. Chesshire's intercepting iron-tank apparatus. What conclusions can the Justices form with all these systems staring them in the face? And with what conscience can they sanction the expenditure of public money? The questions for decision by the Health Department are plain as a pikestaff:—

Required the system of removal of night-soil adapted to Bombay as it stands at present, with (*a*) its dense population; (*b*) its tropical climate; (*c*) its rain-fall; (*d*) its diseases; (*e*) the habits of the people; (*f*) the financial condition of the city; (*g*) its local peculiarities of soil, situation, and surroundings. The information that water-closets are being introduced into Turkey does not assist the enquiry in the remotest degree, and indeed the best assistance must surely be derived from the best local knowledge, if it is possible to combine with that knowledge a correct knowledge of the leading principles of city conservancy. When any one say I am demanding that the decision of the Bench should be guided by a man of great originality of thought and profound knowledge of the details of every known and unknown system of sanitary conservancy? I answer, nothing of the kind! But I do urge that the experience available in our own door should not be neglected; our work is in Bombay, and it is the health of Bombay that we should endeavour to improve.

If, as there is reason to infer from the report I am now considering, that the Health Officer really believes the halalcore system to be the best for this city, it is a surprising recommendation for a sanitary officer to make to try that system which, in his own words, "is not the best system for this city." I should be immensely astonished if the Bench of Justices can be persuaded to sanction simultaneously the best and the worst system of night-soil conservancy. I have asked the question in a former letter, and repeat it here because of its important practical bearing on the subject. How will the Fort people like to be compelled by the Bench to provide and use water-closets in their houses in the teeth of the assurance of the Health Officer that this system is not the best, and that its adoption in the Fort is only resorted to as an experiment with their health? Experimental hygiene may be pardonable within certain limits, and specimens from the lower orders of animals are usually selected for the purpose of advancing the subject to the dignity and exactness of a science; but dog, rabbit, and guinea-pig have been in favour with the *savans*. But sanitary experiment with the health of thousands of human beings is a thing unheard-of. Doubtless it is the most direct road to positive proof, but the indirect method, by patient enquiry and diligent research, is to be preferred on grounds of humanity. We are not all Cæsars.

The halalcore system recommended for the native town involves no experiment so far as this city is concerned, inasmuch as we have long had a practical acquaintance with its merits, good and bad. We know the extent to which it is capable of preserving public health; we know what it has done for Bombay, how it may be improved, and what will be the result of that improvement.

In its present defective state it contrasts favourably with any water-closet system in the world, and nobody should be so proud of this success as Dr. Hewlett. I say therefore that the halalcore system has long ago passed the stage of experiment.

The Health Officer publishes a resolution of Government which informs the Municipal Commissioner that the present night-soil depôt at Boree Bunder must be at once removed, under pain of a law-suit if the demand is not immediately complied with. This resolution affords a text for a preliminary against the fouling of the harbour with night-soil which Dr. Hewlett freely avails himself of. Now if Government have resolved to be rid of the municipal nuisance and will not permit the harbour to be fouled with the night-soil of the city, with what consistency can the Health Officer rejoice, because the Government resolution will remove "a blot upon our municipal administration," and recommend at the same time a trial of night-soil sewerage in the Fort? The outfall of the Fort sewer discharges into the harbour, and if the night-soil sewage is to go by the channel which terminates at this outfall, the harbour will still be fouled, and the blot on our municipal administration will not only remain, but will have been placed there by the hands of the Health Officer. If, on the other hand, it is intended to intercept the Fort sewage and carry it northwards to the site of the proposed municipal farm, not only will a part of another costly Fort drainage system require to be executed, but the "concentrated" sewage will have to pass through the native town to aid in fermenting the uncontaminated sewage and to involve the main streets through which it may be carried in troubles and nuisances not of their own manufacture.

Let me freely accord to Dr. Hewlett the credit of having perfected the halalcore system in Bombay in a manner deserving the highest praise. As far as my acquaintance with Indian conservancy goes, the Bombay system is only excelled by that of the city of Cawnpore. A regular daily collection of 135 tons of night-soil which is made in Bombay is a great achievement, and the towns but little the houses for undergoing putrid decomposition. Knowing as he does that the halalcore system has been an improving system; that while expenditure in working the system has been diminished, efficiency has been increased; knowing, too, that in the improved household arrangements which will be proposed in the new Building Act, it is not a little disappointing to observe that Dr. Hewlett has refrained from giving his experience and opinion of a system which has proved so successful and satisfactory in his own hands. Not many men in Bombay have had such opportunities of observing the practical operations and results of the halalcore system as the writer, and if only a separation of privies could be effected from houses, as Dr. Hewlett recommends and as will yet be carried out, it would be difficult to improve the present system of removing night-soil from houses. During the five years of the existence of the present municipal administration, there has been nothing accomplished for the sanitary benefit of the people of Bombay—water supply was secured previously—that can be compared with the night-soil system of removal, and Dr. Hewlett is the apostle of our night-soil conservancy; if his fame has spread to the chief cities of Europe, it is in connection with the system which he has carried out here, one of the chief faults to be found in which is a diminished rate of mortality, which the chief cities of the world look upon with envious wonder.—Yours faithfully,

Byculla, 10th February. THOMAS BLANEY.

## A LUCKY MAN.

(*Pioneer.*)

Of course it must not be said that in official life a man has anything to hope from favour or to fear from personal dislike. But unhappily on the demise of corruption accident came into power. For to nothing else can be attributed a curious occurrence in the Educational Department of these provinces. Our readers are probably aware that the graded system was introduced into the Upper Provinces a few months ago. At that time the senior officer in the department was Mr. Cann, the inspector of the 1st circle, a man of great experience and proved ability. It was fit therefore that in arranging the grades, the only first grade appointment in the province should be the inspectorship of the 1st circle. Nor, when Mr. Cann's services were considered, would the most economical of financiers have grudged him the Rs. 1,250 a month which were thus awarded him. But most unfortunately he was not to enjoy his reward. He died in England—and of course the officer next in seniority or in departmental distinction was appointed to succeed him. Of course,—but he wasn't: for to the surprise of every one Mr. Griffith, long principal of the Benares College and inspector of the 3rd circle, Mr. Lloyd, the inspector of the 2nd circle, Messrs. Deighton and Templeton, principals of colleges, and several professors, were all quietly passed over, and a Mr. Constable, of whom we had hardly heard before, but who appears to have been recently an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 500 a month, and as such to have officiated for Mr. Cann while on leave, was thrust into the vacant appointment. Lucky man! We do not blame him for his luck, for it seems to have been due to no special effort of his own: but we do blame those who, with a great department under their control, are so careless of the feelings of their subordinates as thus to put an unprovoked insult upon the ablest men in it. Patient efficiency cannot be expected in a service where it is apparent that promotion cannot be obtained by any of the old fashioned roads of seniority, good service, or distinguished ability. We feel sure that the Director of Public Instruction and the Lieutenant-Governor will strongly protest against an arrangement which betrays such dense ignorance of the merits of the case. Either the grade should be made personal, and the highest salaries be given to the most distinguished men, or else promotion must be conducted on some less capricious principle than appears yet to have been devised.

## KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

(*Government Gazette.*)

His Excellency in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following revised directions for approaching the Kurrachee harbour:—

DIRECTIONS FOR APPROACHING KURRACHEE HARBOUR, WITH THE DEPTH VESSELS SHOULD LOAD TO AT DIFFERENT SEASONS OF THE YEAR, TO ENSURE CROSSING THE BAR WITHOUT DETENTION:—

Latitude of the Lighthouse on Manora Point ..... 24° 47′ 21″ N.
Longitude ..... 66° 58′ 15″ E.

The light is a fixed one, 119 feet above the sea-level, visible in clear weather 17 miles; in the hazy weather prevalent during the south-west monsoon, 7 to 9 miles only.

High-water at full and change of the moon 10h. 30m.; rise and fall on ordinary spring tides, 9 feet 6 inches.

Depth of water on the bar, in the south-west monsoon season, May to September—

Spring tides ..... 22 to 23 feet 6 in.
Neap tides ..... 19 to 18 feet.

Fine weather season, October to April—

Spring tides ..... 20 to 21 feet 6 in.
Neap tides ..... 19 to 18 „

SHIPS MAY LOAD

From September 15th to April 15th (the bar being generally smooth)—

Spring tides ..... 20 feet.
Neap tides ..... 18 „

From April 15th to the end of May, from September 15th to the 30th, periods before and after the south-west monsoon—

Spring tides ..... 18 feet 6 in.
Neap tides ..... 17 „ 6 „

From June 1st to the middle of September, with the average weather in the south-west monsoon—

Spring tides ..... 17 feet.
Neap tides ..... 15 feet.

There are days during this monsoon when the sea on the bar is so heavy that ships at the above draft cannot with safety cross, and it is advisable not to send out vessels of above 600 tons burthen during the bad weather season.

APPROACHING THE PORT.

COAST OF SIND—INDUS BANK.

The coast of Sind below the parallel of 24° North latitude should be approached with great caution—20 fathoms water being found (in places) within two miles, and 10 fathoms water close to the outer edge of the banks, which extend to the south-west from the Kokawary mouth of the Indus.

To the north of the above parallel, caution is still necessary, and the coast should not be approached under 14 fathoms; this line of soundings will carry a ship from 7 to 9 miles only off the Hujamree and Kediwary banks of the river, 10 fathoms being found in places close to their extreme edge.

The set of the tides and currents of these banks is very uncertain; the land is low throughout, and barely visible in clear weather from the outer edge (of the banks).

Too much attention cannot be paid to the lead on this coast, more especially in passing the banks off the Indus.

Ras Muari (or Cape Monze), distant 18 miles W. ½ N. from the western entrance to Kurrachee, is high and bold of approach. Ships during the south-west monsoon season should make this headland, running to the southward for Manora Point, keeping it (Manora Point) on any bearing to the north of east.

Manora Point, forming the west side of Kurrachee harbour, is 100 feet in height, and can be approached to within half a mile on any bearing from north to east, with five fathoms water; on this point stands the light-house and signal station. As at certain times of tide pilots cannot get off, attention should be given to all directions signalled from the shore.

Masters of ships should not, under any circumstances, attempt to enter the port without a pilot.

ANCHORAGE IN THE ROADS.

From June to the middle of September, ships should not on any account anchor, but stand off, and on keeping the lighthouse bearing from N. by E. to N. E., one to two miles distant, until boarded by a pilot or directed by signal.

September 15th till the end of March—Anchorage Lighthouse N. by E. to N. N. E.: distance 1 mile 7 fathoms.

April until May—Lighthouse N. N. E. to N. E.; distance 1¼ miles in 8 fathoms.

E. Giles, Master Attendant, Kurrachee.
Master Attendant's Office, Manora, 1st Feb. 1868.

Note.—Since the beginning of 1857, the ship Admiral Boxer has been 5 tally lost on the Indus banks. The ships Thomas Campbell, Augusta, and Berenice, with the steamer Pioneer, have grounded on them, but were eventually floated off. Two large troop steamers have also, in the same period, touched on them.

## "THE PLACE WHERE THE OLD HORSE DIED."

(*Baily's Monthly Magazine* for January.)

In the hollow, by the pollard, where the crop is tall and rank
Of the dock-leaf and the nettle growing free—
Where the bramble and the brushwood straggle blindly o'er the bank,
And the pyat jerks and chatters on the tree,
There's a fence I never pass,
In the sedges and the grass,
But for very shame I turn my head aside,
While the tears come thick and hot,
And my curse is on the spot—
'Tis the place where the old horse died.

There's his hoof upon the chimney, there's his hide upon the chair—
A better never bent him to the rein;
Now for all my love and care, I've an empty stall and bare,
I shall never ride my gallant horse again!
How he laid him out at speed!
How he loved to have a lead!
How he snorted in his mettle and his pride!
Not a flyer of the Hunt
Was beside him in the front,
At the place where the old horse died.

Was he blown?—I hardly think it. Did he slip?—I cannot tell;
We had run for forty minutes in the vale;
He was reaching at his bridle—he was going strong and well,
He never seemed to falter or to fail.
Though I sometimes pray, too,
That his daring spirit knew
The task beyond the compass of his stride;
Yet he faced it true and brave,
And dropped into his grave—
At the place where the old horse died.

I was up in half a minute, but he never tried to stir
Though I scored him with my rowels in the fall;
In his life he had not felt before the insult of the spur,
And I knew that it was over, once for all.
When one comes to lay
In his cheerless bed of clay,
Huddled up without an effort, on his side
'Twas a hard and bitter stroke!
For his honest back was broke
At the place where the old horse died.

With a neigh so faint and feeble that it touched me like a groan
"Farewell," he seemed to murmur, "see I die."
Then set his teeth and stretched his limbs. And so I stood alone,
While the merry chase went heedless sweeping by.
Am I womanly and weak
If the tear was on my cheek,
For a brotherhood that Death could thus divide;
If sickened and amazed,
Through a woeful mist I gazed
On the place where the old horse died!

There are men both good and wise who hold that in a future state
Dumb creatures we have cherished here below,
Shall give us joyous greeting when we pass the Golden Gate—
Is it folly that I hope it may be so?
For never man had friend,
More enduring to the end,
Truer mate in every turn of time and tide;
Could I think we'll meet again
It would lighten half my pain
At the place where the old horse died!

G. J. Whyte Melville.

## INWARD BOUND.

The P. & O. steamer Columbian, Captain Stewart, arrived at Madras on the 11th instant with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs C G Thomas, Mr and Mrs Arbuthnot, and infant, three children, governess and European female servant, Messrs C E Phipps and Lincoln.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Gowenlock, two infants, child and European female servants, Colonel and Mrs Hildebrand and two infants, Mrs A Stuart, Captain Sanders, Mr L Spottiswoodes, Mrs Tawney's European female servant, Mr G H White, and Mrs Deane, and Mr K S Bowie.

From Singapore to Madras—Hon'ble Mr Seward, two ladies, and two European servants.

From Melbourne to Madras—Mrs Hare.

From Penang to Calcutta—Colonel and Mrs Gordon.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Cassels and Mr. Cochrane.

The Columbian left on the same day for Calcutta with the following additional passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Mr J Broughton and native servant, Mrs Dessa and two children, Mr P A Stramienbergh, Lieut-Colonel Moss, Mr P F Campbell, Mr Johnston and native servant, and Captain Lindsay.

## THE DIAMOND FIELDS AT THE CAPE.

The *Colonial Church Chronicle* of January 2nd, which one might suppose can have no motive to aggravate the excitement regarding the diamond diggings at the Cape, gives an account of them which must be alluring to the adventurous:—

"Vast numbers of diamonds have been and are still being found. Some persons have made a fortune, many have gained sufficient to remunerate their labour, and of course many have been unsuccessful; though, from the general experience of the diggers, one would judge that industry and patience are almost invariably rewarded. During the last few days diamonds to the amount of £50,000 have been reported, to say nothing of those which have been kept secret, and for various reasons these are doubtless many. I have seen many beautiful diamonds since coming here. One is worthy of special notice. I had just crossed the river and met a man whose face I at once recognized. He had been my schoolfellow years ago, and I had not seen him since. He had just found a diamond of 54 carats, worth thousands of pounds, and 'for joy thereof' was running about with excitement, showing the stone to every one he met. The next morning another diamond was unearthed, weighing 56 carats. I have not seen whom I have known as struggling with poverty for years, and diving into the depths of old stockings, they have shown me bright gems which may some day flash forth the light in some ducal or royal coronet. And thus the enthusiasm keeps up, and men who have dug in vain for weeks, or even months, still have faith in the future, as well they may."

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH FEB., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th Feb., 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th Feb., 9-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th Feb., 5-28 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours.

Via Red Sea, 15th Feb., 6-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th February is as follows:—

| | To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 0 45 | 0 6 |
| „ | Calcutta | 4 12 | 0 28 |
| „ | Madras | 1 48 | 0 6 |
| „ | Galle | 13 10 | 4 38 |

## LONDON TO BOMBAY BY THE ITALIAN LINE.

(*Pioneer*, Feb. 15.)

Sir,—"In 27 days, fare 50 guineas, exclusive of wines," such was the advertisement that met my eye in the *Times* in December last, as I was contemplating return to duty. It seemed to offer the opportunity of a cheap and quick voyage to India, and I secured a berth in the s.s. India, belonging to Messrs. Rubattino and Co. of Genoa. We were about 30 passengers when we left Blackwall at noon on the 7th January. On the 9th we tumbled our pilot into a boat at Plymouth, not heeding his advice, that as the weather looked dirty ahead we had better anchor till the storm blew over. Off Genoese captain had too much of the true sailor blood in his veins to care for a puff of wind, and we soon left Old England behind. Across the Bay of Biscay the wind was high and the sea heavy, but the good ship bore herself bravely, and we reached Cape St. Vincent with the loss of only a spar. On the seventh day, on a bright warm sunny morning, we steamed along past Gibraltar almost within speaking distance. The Mediterranean was calm and the weather magnificent, and after four days' delightful sail we steamed into the famed B

the seed in every respect, and so have the plants with deeply cut leaves, slender, somewhat pendulous branches, and staple rather longer than the generality of Sind cotton. I picked most of them from natives' fields.

23. Of a similar collection of exotics picked both in Dharwar and at Mulleer, the result as yet has been of a no less constant character with regard to the habit, but in several cases the health of the plants has suffered. One example will give an idea of the whole. Among the Egyptian plants at Landi from Dharwar selected seed I found five or six plants of a low branching habit with smaller leaves than the generality of Egyptian, and large green seed like newly introduced American with a smaller quantity of cotton on it. I sowed about 1 lb. of it this season; it germinated well, but the plants have since nearly all died off, and the best of those which are still on the ground are not over 18 inches high; some of the seed is green, white, brown, and some with no fuzz at all, and with so little cotton on it, that the seed is quite visible through the fibrous covering when the pod opens.

23. Whether the above be the effects of self-hybridization, or of the plants under unfavourable circumstances degenerating, I am unable to say, but should you consider the matter worth the trouble, it could easily be proved I think in this way; let some Egyptian seed, such as we have sown this season be planted in a district where no other exotic variety would be grown near it, and destroy any mongrel which might appear before it flowered. The seed obtained might be considered pure Egyptian, and if hybridization be the cause, no plants such as I have described would be found the second season, as the Egyptian does not seem to be affected any more by native pollen than the native is by pollen from it. The expense in doing this here would not be much, and if carefully followed up, it might throw some light on the subject of hybridization and selection. The plants figured in Appendix No. 2 will give an idea of the one I speak of; another figure shows, as explained in the note appended thereto, the seed cleaned, and with the cotton on it. There are several plants again this year among the Egyptian, of exactly the same appearance.

24. The measures being carried out for the improvement of cotton cultivation are similar to those reported last year. I have got a machine which works well for sowing the cotton in lines, but have not succeeded so well in getting a hoe to assist in cleaning the fields of weeds and stirring the soil. I made two during this season on the same principle as that used in Dharwar, but the weeds here are chiefly perennial deep-rooted grasses, which spring up immediately after watering the fields, and the roots are so tough, that they double over the blade of the hoe and choke it. I have given up all hope of succeeding on the plan of the Gujarat or Dharwar implement, and commenced to make one with several blades, shaped like an isosceles triangle, which I think will be got to work; at any rate the weeds will not choke it, and that is the only drawback with the other tool.

25. The Collector of Hydrabad has given me a cultivator for trial, and my chiefs of several winnowers. I have not had an opportunity of trying either of them, but I am preparing to do so with both. As I will have discontinued watering the cotton plants in the course of another week, I shall have plenty of cattle to work the grubber, with which I intend to go over all the weedy land on the farm during the cold days. With what Colonel Phillips has given me and those you have on the way from England for the farm, my stock of implements will be pretty complete when they have all arrived, and it is to be hoped success with them may be equally so.

26. I mentioned in some of my former reports that I thought the salt soil, which is so plenteous in some parts of Sind, would be a good manure for cotton.* Since then I find it is extensively used for that purpose by the native cultivators, who tell me it is next best to cow manure I have not used any of it yet, but will have to do so next season. The salt in this neighbourhood is the common table salt (chloride of sodium), and it must be pretty pure as well as plenteous, for I see people extracting it for the market over half a mile from the outskirts of the farm. This however is from drifted soil, which forms like snow-drifts in sheltered places and round bushes, and is the kind the cultivators prefer for manure. The percentage of salt in the natural soil has been found insufficient to pay for working it, but it is in some places too high to admit of the ground being cultivated.

27. A quantity of farm yard manure was used, and also some of the Ceylon and Australian Fertilizers you sent me. This foreign material I employed according to your instructions in the first instance, and lately some of it in a liquid state, not for the sake of giving direct nourishment to the plants as an antidote for white ants, and I have since observed its good effects in this respect. Fewer of the plants in the part of the field manured with it as directed by you have been killed by these destructive insects, than is the case where none of it was applied.

28. Six bags of this new cotton manure were sent up to the Collector of Shikarpoor for trial in his districts, but the season there is earlier than here, and it arrived too late to be used to advantage this season. Major Wallace however promises to see it get justice next year.

29. On referring to the few diagrams appended you will observe that all the varieties of plants have sent their roots well into the ground. There is one thing peculiar to all the introduced varieties, both native and exotic; the root of the Sind plant strikes boldly into the soil to a depth of nearly three feet, while all the others more or less incline to throw out lateral roots, and not send their tap root so far into the earth. Whatever may be the reason of this, it is not the hardness of the soil, as I believe is the case in Gujarat. Though we do not plough deeper than they seem to do, or go to half the trouble which they take in preparing the land previous to sowing, we have a more manageable material to deal with, and the frequent waterings it gets here soften it to a depth to which no plough could penetrate. After the land here is newly watered, a person would sink over the knees if he tried to walk over it. The difference of soil and climate has possibly something to do with the peculiarity just noticed. The Hingunghat, which has been three seasons in Sind, has sent its tap-root down in a more perpendicular direction, and with fewer branches than plants of the same sort from seed introduced this season; and the tap-root of the Broach variety has almost entirely disappeared here, as you will observe by the plant under that name in the Appendix No. 1. The Bourbon and Peruvian plants are too young to be taken into account: the best of them are not over 2½ feet high.

30. We will have a good quantity of selected Sind seed this season; and I think, from the appearance of the Broach plant, that we might safely sow a good many acres with seed of it next season, and also distribute some to any cultivator who wished to try it. I believe several people will want to try some of the American seed; so that if you think it desirable I will dispose of what I can spare of my acclimatized seed to the Zemindars who may wish to have it; but to do this I would require a few maunds more of new seed, both of American and Broach, in time to sow about the month of March.

31. The information which the experiments here this year will furnish us with, may not be considered conclusive on the small area sown, and the late date on which were made. They will however give clear rmation as to what plants attention may be cted to, with the view of their being permanent- ; and the two systems of conducting the farm trial will be more decisive than I thought they be. I will have more to say on this subject

tobacco seed you last sent has done well, here and at Hydrabad. I have just received a few notes regarding Bourbon cotton and tobacco from Mr. Patton, Deputy Collector of Hydrabad, which I beg to transmit to you as I received them. He says—

"I send you a few particulars of the Bourbon cotton You are aware as a further experiment I sowed about an acre and a half in the Government Nursery with acclimatized Bourbon seed, which I collected from my last experiment in the Commissariat Garden, in the month of June last, after the water entered the canal. I gave the experiment no particular care—such as preparing the land by ploughing or manuring, but let it have all the chance that ordinary garden gives his indigenous cotton—to prove that it really do not require so much care as is generally believed, and which deters people from growing it. I am glad to say that the plants grew up strong and with no more than three waterings in the month, from four to five feet in height, and as full of as can be. I notice in this experiment that the not so woody as those were in the Commissariat are free from white ants, which destroyed the plants last year in the same place, and they have also flowered much earlier. I am now picking. A zemindar who cultivates largely near the Government Nursery is convinced of the superiority of the Bourbon. I hope next season to give him a quantity of picked seed for next year's operations. I am quite sanguine regarding the out-turn being more than the usual proportion.

"The Havannah tobacco seeds you gave me in August were sown, and germinated freely and vigorously, but owing to proper precautions not having been taken, many of them were burnt up in the very hot days in October, but I can yet show a fair bed; some of the plants are now about 2½ feet high, and the leaves are something enormous. I must tell you that I manured the beds with horse litter.

"The seeds of Shiraz and Havannah I got from you since your return from Bombay are promising well, and I will shortly be able to make a good show. The plants get a few slight waterings, and the earth is stirred up occasionally. They are quite free from insects."

I may mention when I first saw the part of the Government Nursery where this experiment with Bourbon is carried on, it was covered with jungle bushes. It has done much better at Hydrabad than at Halla. The tobacco which I sowed in August is also doing well; only a few plants came up at first, but during the last fortnight they have come up by the thousand. I shall have as many as will plant several acres.

32. The Divi Divi seeds germinated well, but got overwatered one night through a rat making a hole in the main water-course. I have only about a score of good plants now. I have had them transplanted lately, and they are doing well.

34. The packet of silk cotton seed I will sow after the cold days are over, in the end of February. I observe in the correspondence which accompanied this seed, that *calotropis gigantea* is mentioned as a cotton-producing plant. The natives here give it the same character as Dr. Forbes Watson does; the staple is too short and weak to make thread of, but the inner bark yields an excellent cordage material, which is much used here for making fishing lines and nets, both on account of its strength and for its power of withstanding the effects of water. We have any quantity of it here. All we want in order to make it an article of export, is an increased demand and a quick process of preparing the fibre.

35. I have now given you a detailed account of what has been done towards establishing what I think may justly be said to be the first experiment ever undertaken in the cotton districts of Sind for the improvement of *cotton cultivation*, and vegetable products generally. I believe attention has been directed to the improvement of cotton here since 1846, and about 16 years ago Mr. Price, the American planter, was conducting his experiments with exotics throughout the province, but the object chiefly aimed at seems to have been the introduction of a better variety of cotton. The process of sowing and the after culture appear to have been left to the choice of the cultivator. Any attempt at varying the mode of culture is of a more recent date, and the improvement of the indigenous plant does not seem to have been tried. In the arrangements now being carried out, neither of these objects has been overlooked, and present appearances give fair promise of future success. The most difficult problem we have to deal with seems at present to be the improvement of cultivation. To alter or improve an established system of culture is at all times an object hard to accomplish, and especially so where the existing modes are so well rooted and so inexpensive as they are in Sind. It is an easy matter to say the Sindee is a bad cultivator, very much easier than to cultivate to better profit by any means one can take in hand. It is however hardly possible that the present undertaking will fail to accomplish some of the objects for which it has been set on foot, and if it should only open up the way for private enterprise, in the same way for instance as the experiments in Dharwar and Gujarat have in a great measure been the means of doing, the little money which will be expended on it will have been well laid out.

## A GERMAN REBUKE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16.)

THE following letter, which has been received by Sir Henry Hoare, is too telling an illustration of contemporary history to be suppressed; although the moral that it enforces may slightly differ from that contemplated by the writer. We do not venture to alter the text, even in a single letter:

"Gustrow in Mecklenburg, Germany, 10 January, 1871.

"To the Honorable Sir H. Hoare, M. P. for Chelsea, London.

O, worthy knight, benighted knight, true champion of the innocent and oppressed, faithful advocate of the barbarously trodden down civilisation of the world;—and you, Dr. Kenealy, Queen's Counsel, a judge, a learned judge, a wise and upright judge;—and last, but not least, great Merriman—or rather Merridog, for a merry dog you are, a'nt you?—deny me not; you are a merry dog: I see you chuckle behind your hand—you are!—O, let me shake hands with you, ye three worthies! You have saved the fame of merry old England, the noble birth place of immortal fools and clowns! I'll vote a fools cap for you three next time. You have fully deserved one, each of you, by your noble speeches in the grand meeting in the City Terminus Hotel on the 5th inst. Your speeches are, indeed, a glance of sunshine in these cloudy times of war; you act the part of the clown in the grim tragedy of the world with unparalleled skill and energy! And even, as fools were wont to do in times of yore, you tell a truth, a bitter truth, indeed, but still a truth! Not consciously as Shakspea's clowns, not as all, far from it! It is not your business to do things consciously. Unconsciously you speak it out, the bitter truth that is dawning before your benighted eyes: this bitter truth that England's greatness is past; that the grandeur of Cromwell's and Chatham's times is gone for ever; that England now is nothing else, but a poor follower of france; that England only is able to act some part in the world when taken in tow by her ancient and traditional enemi: *France!* Look to the Crimean war! Look to the silly part you played then and ever since that time; and how you, since, did stick to france's emperor, obeying to his commands, shrinking from his frowns! The days of your great statesmen are over, since the common shopkeeper reigns wi h you. You are afraid of losing a profitable customer, France being subdued, and, you are not ashamed to strike truth, and every thing that is noble, into the face, merely to rouse the agonising energy of a debased people and stir it into madness, a nation of lunatics!

"Go on that way, ye three worthies! You cannot but discredit your own countrymen with all sensible and honourable people; but you will at the same time draw the contour of shame on the cheeks of thousands of worthy Engli hmen that deserve the praise of mankind.

"Go on, noble knight, discredit the M. P. you are, certainly proud of; go on, worthy, learned, upright judge, discrediting yourself; go on, my Merryman, old jolly fellow, and act the fool's part as long as you live: the fools cap on your monument will not be wanting!

"Yours for ever!

"A Barbarian and a Vandal,
" but commonly a quiet citizen,
"THEODOR SCHWAY."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—As autumn is usually the season when constitutional weaknesses develop themselves, now is the time for prompt and decisive intervention. With Holloway's twin remedies, applied in conformity with the instructions folded round them, every invalid may avert the threatening a lment, and escape both its sufferings and its perils. These medicaments can be safely used by the afflicted of every age, rank, and condition; they remove all diseases which tend to vitiate the vital fluid: they restore all disordered functions to regularity: they purify, cool, and heal. No malady, however trifling, should be permitted to remain untreated, when such easy and effective means of thoroughly eradicating the very seeds of disease are placed within every patient's reach.

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N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.
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ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
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The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
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" 12 " " 5 "
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— | | Per Rupee. |
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| " 3 do. | 1s. 10 1/2d. | do. |
| " 1 do. | 1s. 10 5/16d. | do. |
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If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.
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George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.
Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.
Auditor:
George Murray, C.A.
GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.
The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.
The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.
The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—
1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in those departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to ..... £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company, in addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of ..... £1,750,000 250,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums ..... £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. ..... 94,217 363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.
Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.
Ninety-Per-Cent of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.
The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.
All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.
The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.
Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Or from the Agents at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agra | ... | ...T. Bailey, Esq. |
| Akyab | ... | ...Agent of Bank of Bengal. |
| Colombo | ... | ...Mc srs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co. |
| Dacca | ... | ...J. J. Gray, Esq. |
| Diuapore | ... | ...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co. |
| Galle | ... | ...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co. |
| Howrah | ... | ...John Lindley, Esq. |
| Kishnaghur Districts | | ...Arehi Hills, Esq |
| Kurseong (Darjeeling) | | ...C. J. Graham, Esq. |
| Lehore | ... | ...Hector Gunn, Esq. |
| Madras | ... | ...Messrs. C. Shand & Co. |
| Mirzapore | ... | ...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co. |
| Rangoon | ... | ...Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and |
| Bombay | ... | ...W. NICOL & Co. |

January 1871.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY.....RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO THE AGRA BANK.
CALCUTTA.....GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a
BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,
in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.
Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.
Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.
Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. TERMS TO THE TRADE—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

| | In Bond in London. | In India, including all charges. |
|---|---|---|
| | Shillings. Per doz. | Rupees. Per doz. |
| CHAMPAGNES— | | |
| Fleur de Sillery, dry | 54 0 | 35 0 |
| Sillery, choice and dry | 60 0 | 39 0 |
| Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry | 72 0 | 45 0 |
| Ay, in half pints | 15 0 | 12 0 |
| Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra. | | |
| SPARKLING HOCKS— | | |
| Hock, Best Sparkling | 54 0 | 35 0 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLES— | | |
| Moselle, best Sparkling | 54 0 | 35 0 |
| SHERRIES— | | |
| G A good Dinner Wine | 24 0 | 19 0 |
| G Pale dry, and excellent quality | 34 0 | 24 0 |
| G Pale, elegant, and dry | 44 0 | 29 0 |
| Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated | 48 0 | 31 0 |
| Amontillado, dry and fine quality | 50 0 | 32 0 |
| Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain | 50 0 | 32 0 |
| PORTS | | |
| G A good quality, matured Wine | 32 0 | 23 0 |
| PORT G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine | 48 0 | 31 0 |
| PORT STILL MOSELLES— | | |
| Schwarzburg | 26 0 | 20 0 |
| Do. Extra quality | 40 0 | 27 0 |
| STEIN WEIN— | | |
| *In original fl gons | 32 0 | 23 0 |
| STILL HOCKS— | | |
| *Light Hock Ordinaire | 18 0 | 16 0 |
| Nierstein | 28 0 | 21 0 |
| Erbach | 30 0 | 22 0 |
| Scharlachberg | 48 0 | 31 0 |
| Rudesheimer | 52 0 | 33 0 |
| Johannisberg | 60 0 | 37 0 |
| CLARETS— | | |
| Ordinaire | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine | 12 0 | 11 0 |
| Ditto ditto &c. | 16 0 | 13 0 |
| St. Emilion &c. | 18 0 | 16 0 |
| St. Julien | 19 0 | 16 8 |
| Chateau Citran | 24 0 | 19 0 |
| La Rose | 30 0 | 22 0 |
| Leoville | 36 0 | 25 0 |
| *Chateau L. fitte | 70 0 | 45 0 |

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.
*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.
N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RED BURGUNDY— | | |
| Beaune | 18 0 | 16 0 |
| Nuits | 24 0 | 19 0 |
| CHABLIS, a light fine Wine | 24 0 | 19 0 |
| SAUTERNE— | | |
| Haut Sauterne | 29 0 | 17 0 |
| *Grand Sauterne, very fine quality | 36 0 | 25 0 |
| BRANDIES— | | |
| G Highly recommended | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| G Very old, choice | 42 0 | 32 0 |
| SUNDRY SPIRITS— | | |
| Old Rum, 1st quality | 10 6 | 15 0 |
| Hollands | 12 0 | 18 0 |
| Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| Whisky, 1st quality Scotch | 12 0 | 17 0 |
| LIQUEURS (DITCH)— | | |
| Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles | 56 0 | 40 0 |
| Maraschino de Zara | 54 0 | 39 0 |
| Noyeau | 54 0 | 39 0 |
| Cherry Brandy (pints) | 16 0 | 12 0 |
| Orange Bitters, 1st quality | 18 0 | 16 0 |

The above are Cash quotations.
The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.
N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by B ss's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.
*.* Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.
N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE—SHERRY AMONTILLADO, at Rs. 28 per doz.
CLARET St. EMILION ..... Rs. 11 per doz.
Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CLARET, St. Emilion | Rs. 10 | per dozen. |
| Ditto pints | 6 | ditto |
| St. Julien | 16 | ditto |
| Monton | 20 | ditto |
| Ditto pints | 9 | ditto |
| SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian | 18 | ditto |
| Chateau D'Yquem | 24 | ditto |
| BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old | 24 | ditto |
| Hennessy's, ditto | 33 | ditto |
| Clouzeau's Champagne | 24 | ditto |
| CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal | 38 | ditto |
| Ditto ditto pints | 20 | ditto |
| SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado | 32 | ditto |
| Ditto pale dry | 24 | ditto |
| Ditto dinner | 18 | ditto |
| WHISKEY, Irish, very old | 18 | ditto |
| Scotch, ditto | 18 | ditto |

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

THE undersigned have FOR SALE the following WINES, &c.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRY—RUDDIS & Co.'s Green Seal, a fine dry Wine | quarts Rs. 30 | per doz |
| Ditto Blue Seal, a fine dry Wine | " 24 | " |
| Ditto White Seal, a good sound dry Wine | " 22 | " |
| CHAMPAGNE— Ditto | " 33 | " |
| CLARET Ditto Black Seal | " 15 | " |
| BRANDY Ditto | " 23 | " |
| Do. other good Brands | " 24 | " |
| SCOTCH WHISKEY, STEWART's fine old | " 18 | " |
| BASS'S BEER—Bottled by DAUKES (just arrived in splendid